

POETRY.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

IDLE MOMENTS.

Oh, what a privilege, at times to turn,
From those we love—to be alone—
To leave the cares, the thoughts, the things
Of earth,
To hold communion with ourselves—with
those,
The loved of other days, whose home is
Heaven.
Those whose affections, and whose life, we
deemed
So closely twined with ours, so near allied
To our heart's best affections, that the thought
Of separation here, off-lying on,
When they had passed away, ne'er entered
our mind!
But oh, how many waken from their dream,
Of such security—yes, waken, to feel,
How vain, how weak, how frail, our hold on
these
Whom death's unerring finger marks his own.
But by the things we suffer, do we learn,
And give that love to God that should be his?
Or do we murmur at the will of Heaven,
Then turn again to earth, and still live on,
As if a God who judgeth in the earth
Beheld us not?
We turn to those whom Heaven has spared,
And fling
That love—yet them which God designed his
own.
Again we feel his rod.—Perhaps more keen—
Affection unreturned—estrangement too
In those who once have loved and cherished
us.
Then what is left for those to rest upon?
Nought—nought, but Heaven!
And oh! at day's decline, to turn away,
And think of those forever past and gone,
Invoke the presence of the God of Heaven,
This, this is all mine own.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From McFarlane's Lives, &c. of Banditti.

THE CASTILIAN FARM-HOUSE.

Don Francesco, a native of Italy, of Spanish origin, and one of the staff of King Joseph, having been the bearer of some despatches to a small corps of the French army, made an appointment with several young officers to take a shooting excursion. Being called away by his military duties, he promised to rejoin his friends as soon as he was at liberty. Accordingly he made the attempt, accompanied only by an old Polish trooper—although some rumors of danger had been circulated in his presence. The story proceeds:

"They reached the glen where they had left the two Frenchmen in safety, but it was dark, and when they rode up to what they had taken in the morning for a village, nearly every white spot, instead of being a house, was a calcareous rock. There were, however, among these decep-

tive projections, some half dozen of miserable cottages, where Don Francesco confidently expected to find his friends; but where, on inquiry, he found them not,—and if the words of the inhabitants were to be taken, no such persons had been seen there since the morning. Rather inclined to be angry at his friends for want of punctuality, than to suspect any thing had happened there, Don Francesco was about to turn his horse's head, when an old goatherd addressed him, & told him he had seen the two strangers cross the hills at the top of the glen, and that doubtless they would be found at a farm-house in that direction—not more than a good league off, where the game was most abundant.

Spirited on by this intelligence, the young Neapolitan took the direction pointed out to him, and darker and darker though it became, he and his follower contrived to make good speed for half an hour, when they thought they ought to be near the said farm-house. But when they slackened their pace, and peered through the night-gloom and listened to catch, if it might be, the barking of a dog, or the tinkling-bells of a sheep fold, or any thing to announce the neighborhood of a farm or cottage, they could see nothing, but that the rough path they had hitherto followed, now lost itself in a labyrinth of other paths, and nothing in the world could they hear but the panting of their horses, and the murmur of the night-wind among the brush-wood that grew on every side of them. The country also seemed to be wider and more desolate even than that they had left—and a country more treeless, houseless, uncultivated, barren, and utterly desolate, than that around Madrid, is scarcely to be found in Europe. Don Francesco, however, was not to be turned back, and, indeed, to go back to the pickets, or to attempt reaching canyons, would now have been as difficult as to find out the farm-house. He did therefore, what, perhaps, as wise a thing as a man could do under such circumstances—he threw the reins on the horse's neck, and let him choose his own way. The sagacious creature had not gone far, when he drew up his head, and threw out his nostrils, and neighed, and the moment after a little glimmering light gave an additional proof of his sagacity.

He heard some habitation. "It is the farm-house we are seeking," thought the young man; and going on in the direction of the light, they soon found themselves before a long low wall, in which, after groping for some time, they found a strong wooden gate. As they struck upon this, the light disappeared—then they heard a slight noise—and the light re-appeared, but lower down than it had been seen before. They then heard the sounds of the opening of a door, and then the light was seen approaching them. Nothing doubting

but that his friends were within—Don Francesco now called out their names. There was no answer given; but presently the gate before which he stood was unbarred, and they were admitted into an open yard, which seemed to have stabling and barns round three of its sides. From the readiness with which they had gained admittance, both master and man were confirmed in their opinion that their friends must be there, and retired to rest; and they asked no questions until their conductor, an old Spaniard, led them to the door of the house, on whose threshold there stood another Spaniard, who seemed to wear a hospitable smile on his countenance. After a courteous salutation, the young officer asked whether there were not two Frenchmen within.

They were not—they had not been seen—but had they come, there would have been a welcome for them, as there was for those caballeros who now arrived, was the reply. The fellow's manners were good; there seemed an air of mildness and respectability about him—the night without was dark as ever, and a cold rain, that had been threatening for some time, now began to pelt most pitilessly; so wishing his friends, wherever they might be, as civil a host and as good a lodging as he seemed to have lighted upon, he gave his horse to his orderly, and walked in. The apartment had nothing remarkable about it—its inmates were an old woman, another man, whose countenance was not very prepossessing, but not much wilder or more forbidding than the general run of the dingy Castilian peasants, and to these was presently added besides the host

who had entered with Don Francesco, a young and rather pretty girl, who had seated herself near the fire, which burned in the centre of the room. To her, of course, the young soldier's attention was presently turned. He saw her lean her head on both her hands as though suffering from pain; and then he saw or fancied he saw, that she looked at him now and then—looked at him with uneasiness. Perhaps, however, this only struck him afterwards.

As an Italian, whose language is itself so like to the Spanish, Don Francesco had not had much difficulty in learning the latter idiom; he had now, moreover, been some months in the country, and being rather of a literary turn, he had paid some attention to its books and grammar, &c.—things which the French were very apt to despise. And then the French, generally, as we all know, have a remarkable inaptitude for languages; so much so, that there was not one in a thousand of them, who, even after seven years residence in Italy, could express himself in that beautiful tongue with any thing like propriety of idiom or accent.

As he spoke to them, the Castilian made the remark with astonishment, that Don Francesco spoke such Spanish, as they had never heard from the mouth of a Frenchman.

"I am no Frenchman," said he. This assertion evidently produced a considerable effect; the Spanish girl fixed her large black eyes on him; the man, who seemed the master of the house, asked of what country he was.

When he replied he was an Italian, the host rejoined, "Oh, then, you are half a Spaniard—but you are here with the French army after all!"

As Don Francesco was thinking he did not altogether like the tone with which the last words were pronounced, and the expression of countenance that accompanied them, his Polish trooper, who had been busy with the horses, came in, and stepping up to his master whispered in French, "I hope sir, we have got into friendly quarters—but there are several desperate looking fellows in the stable, and I am almost sure the old goatherd, who directed us hither is amongst them!"

Startled as he was at this information, the young soldier, however, preserved his presence of mind; he felt that if he had really fallen into a trap, escape by force was utterly impracticable, and that the best thing he could do was to keep a watchful eye on his friends within the house, and to tranquillize his faithful companion, who might be on his guard as to what was going on without. So, affecting to treat lightly the trooper's suspicions, and only telling him to keep the saddles on the horses, and to have their reins in their necks, he gave him part of the supper and wine his host had provided, and dismissed him with a recommendation to sleep as lightly as if they were picketed in the field, with the enemy close before him. While he took his own supper, Don Francesco continued his conversation with the Spaniards. So quiet and well disposed did they all again seem, that his apprehensions almost entirely left him; and he taxed himself with folly for having suspected any evil at their hands.

of the Spaniards and the old woman had retired, one by one, very devotedly wishing him "la buena noche," and that the saints might guard him. The young girl lingered still, but she, too, withdrew at last. Don Francesco then inquired his way for the morrow's journey, and expressing his intention of setting off at day break, begged to be showed to his place of rest. His complacent host regretted that his accommodations were not better, and led him up a tottering wooden staircase, or rather

to a dark room, which seemed to prolong itself over a part of the stabling. There was a narrow window at each end of the room, from one of which he fancied the light that first attracted him must have proceeded. The floor of the room was covered with grain and household provisions, but near the further end, to which they advanced, there were two low couches, one of which was already occupied by somebody with a large Spanish capote thrown over him. The host, putting his finger to his mouth, as if to prevent talking, which might disturb the sleeper, pointed to the mattress in the opposite corner; and no sooner had Don Francesco thrown his military cloak upon it, than whispering him a good night, the host instantly withdrew, and carried the lamp with him. As he descended the ladder, he drew a trap-door after him; and the young soldier heard the noise, as if a sliding-bolt, to secure the door.

This jarred unpleasantly on Don Francesco's nerves. Instead of throwing himself at once on the couch, he grasped his pistols, which he had kept about his person, and drawing his sword, groped his way to the upper end of the room by which he had entered. The intense darkness of the night had some abated—a glimmering of uncertain light penetrated through the low narrow windows, which were opposite to each other, and fell on two small spaces of the flooring; but all the rest of that long room was wrapped with a gloom so dense that he could not see the bright blade of the weapon he held in his hand. With some difficulty he piloted himself through the heterogeneous materials that encumbered the apartment, and by kneeling down and feeling the rough boards with his hand, he detected an iron ring which raised the trap-door.

To his surprise and relief, when he applied his arm's strength to this, the door opened at once, and proved his ear had deceived him as to it being fastened. He again thought himself a fool for harbouring suspicion; but before returning to his resting place, he hesitated for a few seconds at the aperture he had made by only partially lifting the door. At first all was silent as though he had held his ear over an opened tomb, and then he heard the low murmur of a voice below as if in prayer. Encouraged by the latter circumstance and fully deciding once more that he was in the hands of good and honest people, he groped his way back to the couch. Still, however, spite of himself, there was a lingering doubt and suspicion, and before he threw himself on his mattress, he crept across the room, to the side of his sleeping companion. Whoever this was, he seemed to sleep most peacefully—with his capote drawn over his head—not even his breathing could be heard.

"People do not sleep this way in a den of robbers and murderers," thought Don Francesco, who at length wrapped his mantle about him, and laid himself down. All remained quiet—he thought a little of the events of the day, and his disappointment, and again hoping that his unpunctual friends had come to no harm, he had gone to good lodgings as he had done, he gave way to fatigue and drowsiness, & was falling asleep, when he was suddenly startled by the creaking of a door. Quick as he was, before he grasped his sword and pistols and rose to his feet, a door, which had not been observed in the darkness, was opened before him and he bed on the opposite side of the room, a little yellow light as though of a lamp screened, rushed into the apartment.

Though the prospect of a hopeless struggle now presented itself, and the chill of despair fell on his heart, the young soldier levelled his pistol with a steady aim, and had nearly pressed the ready trigger, when he saw the young Spanish dancer, whose conduct and looks below stairs had attracted his attention.

"Stranger," said she, in a fearfully agitated whisper, "put up your arms and follow me—there is hardly a minute between you and murder!"

"Ah! is it so?" said the young man, gasping for breath.

"You will be the first guest that leaves this room alive," said the girl. "But haste, or you will be too late!"

"Then let me rouse this man who sleeps so soundly," said Don Francesco.

"Think of yourself—he needs not your care!" said the girl.

Even in that extremity of danger the brave soldier could not reconcile himself to the thought of leaving a fellow creature to the knife, and he stepped to the other side of the room. The trembling girl moved with him, drew the capote from his body, and holding down the lamp she held, and turning away her own eyes, disclosed to those of Don Francesco, the ghastly countenance of one of the young Frenchmen he had been in search of.

As to what passed after this horrible disclosure—as to his feelings or his actions, for some seconds, the young man

first recollected, was standing at the head of a flight of rough stone steps, that descended from what appeared to be a hay loft in the court yard, with the Spanish girl pointing to the wall that enclosed the court. While standing here, listening to the directions the girl was giving him as to the road he was to take to reach Madrid, he heard the well known voice of his poor faithful trooper utter a French exclamation, and the next instant the report of a carbine shot, and then the noise of a deadly scuffle proceeded from that part of

the stable which now seemed to be, immediately beneath his feet.

"Oh, fly!—it is your only hope—may God go with you!" muttered the agonized girl, still pointing to the wall.

More than half-climbed, Don Francesco crept down the stone steps; but as he descended he saw a man, who had come out from the lower apartment, or from the stable, advance across the court yard to the narrow space between the foot of the stairs and the foot of the outer wall of the farm he had to climb. He then heard a long heavy groan—and then four more Spaniards came out, and joined the man he had just seen. "The dog of a Frenchman is done for," said one, whose voice seemed to be that of the host, but he was wounded me sorely in the arm. Quick, however, the noise will have awakened his master, and we will have trouble in despatching him!"

Don Francesco turned his head—the light and the girl were gone—the door at the top of the staircase seemed closed; but dark as it was, and though he had now crouched in the smallest compass possible under the mile stone balustrade that ran along side of the steps, he dreaded they must discover him even from below, as he lay there, for by this time one of the men had brought out a lamp.

"He remains quiet, however, as yet," whispered another voice, "perhaps the report of the fellow's gun has not awakened him—let us up and finish him at once." The speaker's foot seemed to be on the first step of the stone stairs, the light moved in the same direction, and it was impossible Don Francesco could have escaped another moment, when a shrill shriek was heard at the opposite end of the house, and a voice cried, "The Frenchman! the Officer!" The Spaniards fancying their aroused victim was there attempting his escape, rushed in that direction; while Don Francesco, understanding and availing himself of the faint, which evidently proceeded from the girl, glided down the stairs, vaulted over the wall with some difficulty, and ran with all his speed from the accursed spot.

Though out of their hair, he was still far from being out of danger. They had horses, and would no doubt speedily pursue him; and then, in the darkness of the night, and in a wild country he had never before traversed, he could not tell whether he was following his young deliverer's directions, or running into fresh scenes of danger—perhaps returning to the very den from which he had escaped. Indeed, in a very short time he heard the hollow rapid beat of horses' hoofs on the dark heath. The sounds did not, however, seem to approach—on the contrary they waxed fainter and fainter, until they died away in the direction he fancied must be immediately opposite to that he was taking. Thus encouraged he summoned up all his strength, and ran for a long time; but the returning agony of his apprehensions may be conceived when he was suddenly brought to a pause by hearing the sound of horses feet right before him, and advancing to meet him. There was not a tree—a bush on the wide open heath to conceal him from his blood thirsty pursuers. Fortunately, however, he had retained his dark grey cloak, and wrapping himself in this, he laid himself flat on the ground, hoping that its color, which assimilated with that of the heath, would prevent him from being discovered. The galloping horses came nearer! he saw them take the very direction of the spot where he lay. And now another dreadful thought struck him. It might very well be that one of the villains, in their haste, had mounted his own favorite steed, which if it came near the place where he lay, was almost certain to betray him, by stopping or neighing, and thus he would be discovered, even if he escaped the searching eyes of the murderers. He grasped his pistol; his sword was out of his sheath, as it had been since his retreat down the stairs of the house, and thus he laid with a determination to sell his life dearly.

Meanwhile the horsemen came close upon him—so close, that at one time he thought he should be ridden over; but they passed the spot where he lay without discovering him. He remained supine as he was till the sounds of the hoofs, and the villains' dreadful imprecations died away on his ear, when he rose, and again ran forward, for some time, at the top of his speed.

By this time the rays of morning began to appear. Light, however, was of little service to him in that monstrous, unknown country, as to assisting him to find his way; but, on the contrary, if his pursuers still persisted in their search, it would betray him to them. He had run himself out of breath, and was so overcome by fatigue that he was obliged to throw himself on the ground. Having rested for a while, he resumed his journey, and soon came to a tolerably good, and

what seemed a frequented road. As he hesitated here what direction he should now take on this road, the distant measured sounds of a drum faintly struck his ear; he bent his head to the earth, and then heard distinctly, that it was a French drummer beating the reveille. Cheered by these welcome tones, he pursued his way, and in about a quarter of an hour, as day broke into fulness of light, he saw a little village close before him with a detachment of French troops mustering in its outskirts. Setting up a shout of joy, he ran on to the village, where he was

presently safe among friends and comrades. His tale of horror was soon told, and a plan of proceeding arranged; but more than two hours passed ere he was sufficiently refreshed to mount a horse, and head the assassins. Unfortunately too, there was no cavalry on the spot, and with the difficulty of retracing his steps, and time lost on false scents, it was near noon, when Don Francesco drew up the troops before a solitary farm house, which, from the little he had been able to see of it in the obscurity of the preceding night, he thought must be that which he had escaped from. After having shouted in vain, the soldiers scaled the walls, and burst open the gate. The door of the dwelling house was merely secured by a latch, and when he entered it, had the absence of every inmate not been proved enough, Don Francesco could have sworn to the apartment. He rushed up the ladder to the accursed loft, expecting to find the body of his friend, but it was gone, and no trace of blood connected with him, was left there. Some of the soldiers meanwhile had gone into the stables, which they found as empty as the rest of the house—all the horses had been removed, as also the body of the poor Pole; but on some straw, in a corner of the stable, they found a little pool of blood. This was the only evidence offering the premises returned. On looking over the house, it was discovered that the provisions and nearly all the articles of household furniture, new, and simple in Spain, had been carried off. It was in vain to think of pursuing the fugitives; they fled in their search after the bodies of the young officer and the Pole; and Don Francesco marched his men to the huts, where on the preceding night, he had spoken with the goatherd. The huts were as empty as the farm-house.

To conclude a long story, the murderers were never caught. The companion of the murdered Frenchman, and the boy that had accompanied them, were never more seen or heard of; and it was supposed that, separated by accident, or the design of the Spaniards, from his friend, this second Frenchman met the fate of the first, and that the guide also was killed."

Patriotism of the Cherry during the Revolutionary War.—Two ministers' sons, in the County of Essex, whose fathers were out in the great struggle for American liberty and independence, met not long since. After talking over some of the events of that period, one says to the other, "I believe my father did more than any other minister in the State." "How so?" says the other, "what did he do?" "Why, he sent three sons into the field." "The other replied, 'My father did more; he went himself, and took four with him.'"

Salmon Gas.

Large Apple Tree.—There is at present standing in Duxbury, county of Plymouth, Mass., an apple tree remarkable for its age, size and fruitfulness. This tree is over forty feet in height, branches very wide-spreading and large, the circumference of the trunk eight inches from the ground is sixteen feet; at four feet from the ground it spreads into two branches, one of which is 9 feet in circumference. These again spread the larger into three, the smaller into two branches, each of which equals an ordinary apple tree in size. It covers with its branches a space of ground thirty-one paces in diameter. In its most fertile days, it bore seventy-six bushels of apples for winter use, and not many years since, the fruit made ten barrels of cider, besides thirty bushels for the cellar. Its ascertained age is nearly one hundred years.—It still is quite productive and sound; the upper and lower branches bear alternately. The fruit is of a pleasant sour, rather tender, but keeps well all winter.—N. E. Farmer.

It is stated in agricultural periodicals, that stacking grain around a green pole of Sassafras, will effectually prevent any injury from the Weevil. The experiment has been tried in numerous instances, and in all cases, the result has been satisfactory.

To prevent the annoyance of flies.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot over which an oiled sponge has been pressed. Probably either fish or flaxseed oil would answer, but what I have known used with success, was the Tanner's oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast ought to use this simple remedy, and every lively stable, and country inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.

Greenfield Gazette.

At a recent debtor's Court in London, a man named Samuel Stansbury, a tobacco-nist, was an applicant for the Insolvent laws. He was opposed by Gillett and Barker, two of his creditors, but without success. During the investigation which followed this opposition, it appeared satisfactorily that Stansbury had been ruined by a Dog, to obtain possession of which he had become involved in an harassing law-suit. He originally possessed the dog and was prosecuted by Gillett, who alleged that his claim to the animal was the strongest. This action was afterwards

withdrawn, but not until Gillett had obtained possession of the dog. There is a story told of Gillett and Barker, who were in prosecuting the suit more from curiosity than from any other motive, in paying twenty six witnesses. Finally judgment was rendered against him, and on the afternoon, costs to the amount of £12 had accumulated. The payment of these sums completely broke him up, and prostrated his business.

A bird of the genus called the *Tringa*, on the 1st inst. inst. 321, lost 37, flew on board the ship, *Isabella*, bound from New Orleans to New York, where she arrived on Sunday last. The bird had attached to his neck a piece of leather containing the following words: "Capt. Elmore, bearing W. S. W. dist. 20 miles. I have taken my departure from the ship, *Isabella*, Capt. Elmore, from New Orleans on Monday, 11 days out, all well. Passengers, Dr. Rogers, July, 2 children, and servant. —July 1st, 1833." On the reverse side was inscribed—"Mrs. Colligan is well and hearty." It is computed in the Courier, that if the leather letter was correctly dated, the bird must have travelled nearly four hundred miles in eight or nine hours.

The chief difficulty in the way of manufacturing iron in this country, is the high price of fuel. The charcoal necessary to the manufacture of a ton of iron costs as much in our country, as a ton of iron in England. The advantages possessed by the English man, consists in the inexhaustible beds of coal so contiguous to the beds of ore, that fuel costs almost nothing. A machine has recently been invented by one of our countrymen, which promises to neutralize this advantage by superseding the necessity of melting the ore. Instead of melting in order to separate the iron from the worthless particles, the ore is first pulverized, and then a cylinder, covered with metallic points, is made to operate upon the mass. The particles of iron adhere to the points, and by the revolution of the cylinder are carried off. The operation is said to be complete, and the saving twenty dollars per ton of iron.

REFINEMENT OF THE AGE.

We have seen a letter from New Haven of June 30, which says that Andrew F. Judson, the famous Town Clerk of the enlightened and religious town of Canterbury, in the moral state of Connecticut, has actually caused the arrest of Miss Prudence Crandall, for presuming to teach early headed misses with dark skins to read & write in violation of a statute passed by the conscientious legislators of the land of blue laws, where they used to whip the best barrets for working on Sunday!

This young lady, who is pious, amiable and lovely, our informant adds, has actually been thrust into the very cell that *Hobbs the Murderer* has occupied!!

In the name of all that is truly and civilized, are we going back to the dark ages? Are there any free schools or religious societies in Connecticut? Are there no spare missions to be sent to Canterbury? Boston Advocate.

Holt's Hotel, New York.—For near two years past, the operation of boring for water has been going on under the roof of Holt's Hotel, in New York. After digging 140 feet, the workmen came to a solid rock, and had as granite and gneiss could form it. This rock has been perforated to the depth of upwards of 500 feet—at a progress of from 8 to 10 inches per day. On Saturday, as mentioned in our last, it was supposed the aquifer had struck a stream of pure water, and it suddenly fell a distance of near two feet.

The importance of the result, to the proprietor of the Hotel, may readily be conceived, when it is stated that he employs, constantly, three men, each with a horse and cart, owned by himself, and two others whom he hires, to bring him water from Trapan's well, more than two miles from his house, at an expense of eight dollars a day. This water is pumped into four cisterns, holding each hundred and twenty-five bushels, and his daily consumption for drinking, cooking, and washing is twenty-four bushels.

Balt. Pat.

Doing Good.—Instead of "doing our love to our country by engaging eagerly in the strife of parties, let us endeavor to signalize it rather by beneficence, and by an exemplary discharge of the duties of private life, under the pressure of that man, in the final issue of the struggle, will be seen to have been the best man who is the best Christian. He who sees the most happiness, and who is the most distress within his own circle, is undoubtedly the best friend to his country and the world, since nothing is so necessary as that all men should be happy, and that the world should be a better place, than it is at present. Let us then, in the name of the world, cease in a moment, and let us govern, and of others to be governed, let one great passion alone in the breasts, the passion which reason approves, which conscience approves, which heaven inspires—that of being and doing good."

THE HOLY LAND falls into the hands of Egypt by the new treaty between power and Turkey. Can any thing favorable to the cause of Christianity be anticipated from the change?

From the National Portrait Gallery.

BIOGRAPHY OF
LEWIS CASS—Secretary of War.

Lewis Cass, the present Secretary of War, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th, 1782. His ancestors were among the first settlers of that part of the country, and his father bore a commission in the revolutionary army, which he joined the day after the battle of Lexington, and in which he continued until the close of the war, having participated in the memorable battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Germantown. He was afterwards a Major in Wayne's army. In 1799 he moved with his family to Marietta, but eventually settled at Wackalonnaka, in the vicinity of Zanesville, in Ohio, where, after a life of honorable usefulness, he died in August, 1830.

His son, Lewis Cass, was educated at the Academy of Exeter, and studied law at Marietta, under the late Governor Meigs. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, and pursued the practice of his profession successfully during several years. In 1806 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. When the enterpriser at Col. Burr began to agitate the country, he was appointed on the committee to which the subject was referred, and drafted the law which enabled the local authorities to arrest the men and boats on their passage down the Ohio. This law, interposing the arm of the State, baffled a project which was generally believed to have been of a revolutionary character, and intended to divide the west from the east. The same year he drafted the address to Mr. Jefferson, which unfolded the views of the Ohio legislature on this momentous subject.

In 1807, Mr. Cass was appointed Marshal of the State, which office he resigned in 1813. In 1812, he volunteered his services in the force which was called out to join the army under General William Hull, and marched to Dayton, where he was elected Colonel of the 3d regiment of Ohio volunteers. Having to break through an almost trackless wilderness, the army suffered much on its route to Detroit, and it was necessary that the officers of the volunteers should be exemplary in fatigue and privations. The men, unused to military discipline, should turn back in discouragement. Colonel Cass was among the most urgent for an invasion of the Canadian province immediately after the army arrived at Detroit, but General Hull did not cross the river until after the lapse of several days and thereby lost all the advantages of a prompt and decisive movement. The advanced detachment was commanded by Col. Cass, and he was the first man who landed in arms, on the enemy's shore after the declaration of war. On entering Canada, Gen. Hull distributed a proclamation among the inhabitants, which at the time had much notoriety, and was generally ascribed to Col. Cass: it is now known that he wrote it. Whatever opinions may have been entertained of the inglorious descent from promise to fulfillment, it was generally regarded as a high spirited and eloquent document. Col. Cass soon dislodged the British posted at the bridge over the Canada. There he maintained his ground in expectation that the army would advance and follow up the success, by striking at Malden; but he was disappointed by the indecision of the General, who ordered the detachment to return.

In all the timorous and inefficient measures which followed, Col. Cass had no responsible participation. His own disapprobation of the course pursued, made him an unwelcome councillor at headquarters. When the army capitulated he was not present; but the detachment with which he was serving, under Col. M'Arthur, was included, and being unable to retreat by the impracticable route behind it, submitted, and was embarked for Ohio.

Col. Cass immediately repaired to Washington, and made a report to Government. In the following spring he was exchanged and appointed Colonel of the 27th regiment of Infantry, and soon after was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He joined General Harrison at Seneca, and crossing Lake Erie with him, after Perry's victory, was present in the pursuit of Proctor, and participated in the triumph at the Moravian towns. The northwestern campaign being happily terminated, Gen. Cass was left in command of Michigan and the upper province of Canada. His headquarters were at Detroit, and he thus became the military guardian of a people over whom he was soon (October 9, 1813,) called to preside as civil Governor. In July, 1814, he was associated with Gen. Harrison in a commission to treat (at Greenville, Ohio,) with the Indians, who had taken part against the United States during the war.

A treaty of pacification was formed—comparative tranquillity was restored to the frontiers, and a large body of Indians accompanied Gov. Cass to Detroit, as auxiliaries. At one period, Michigan was left with only one company of regular soldiers, for its defence, and that at the time consisting of twenty-seven men. With this inadequate force and the local militia, the governor was, for a time, left to defend the territory against the hostile Indians, who were constantly hovering around Detroit.

In 1815, after the termination of the war, Gov. Cass moved his family to Detroit, Michigan.

during the war, Detroit exhibited a scene of devastation. Scarcely a family, when it resumed its domestic establishment, found more than the remains of former wealth and comforts. Laws had become silent, and morals had suffered in the general wreck; and it required great prudence and an uncommon share of practical wisdom to lead back a people thus disorganized, to habits of industry and order. The civil government was established, and such laws enacted as could be most easily carried into effect. The

legislative power being placed in the hands of the Governor and Judges rendered it delicate to aid in the enactment of laws which were to be enforced by the same will—but it was performed with decision and enlightened discrimination.

The Indian relations were likewise to be re-adjusted throughout the western frontier. War had ruptured, or weakened every tie which had previously connected the tribes with our government. By decisive, but kind measures, the hollow truce which alone existed, was converted into a permanent peace, and they returned, by degrees, to their hunting grounds and usual places of resort, with a general disposition to live in amity and quiet.

During the same year Gov. Cass was associated with Gen. M'Arthur to treat with the Indians at Fort Meigs. The northwestern part of Ohio was acquired at this time. The following year he was engaged in the same duty at St. Mary's, to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the treaty of Fort Meigs, and for the acquisition of land in Indiana. In 1819 he assisted in the treaty held at Sagauo, by which large relinquishments were obtained from the Indians in Michigan. In all these negotiations, Governor Cass acted on the principle of frankness and fair reciprocity.

Two events occurred this year in Michigan, which gave a new aspect to her hopes and promises of prosperity. One was the privilege of electing a delegate to Congress; the other was the sale of public lands within the territory. No one exerted himself with more zeal to effect these improvements than the Governor, as he was convinced that the introduction of the elective franchise among the people, would elevate their political character; and that by the sale of the public land the population and prosperity of the country would be rapidly advanced.

In 1820, an expedition was planned by Gov. Cass, under the sanction of Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, the object of which was to pass through Lake Superior, cross the country to the Mississippi, explore the sources of that river, and establish an intercourse with the Indians on that extensive route. The party combined men of science, who were capable of ascertaining the physical character of the country, and of making an instructive report, among whom were Mr. Schoolcraft, and Capt. Douglass of the Corps of Engineers. A preliminary object was to inform the Indians at the Sault de St. Marie of the intention of government to establish a military post at that point, and to determine the site. On his arrival there, Gov. Cass assembled the Indians and made known the object in view. Being under the influence of a chief who was notoriously disaffected towards the U. States, they heard the proposition with evident ill-will, and broke up the council with every appearance of hostile intentions. They returned to their encampment, immediately transported their women and children over the river, and raised a British flag, as if in token of defiance. Gov. Cass at once adopted the only course suited to the emergency. Taking only an interpreter with him, he advanced to the Indian encampment and pulled down, with his own hands, the Anglo-savage flag, directing the interpreter to inform the Indians that they were within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that no other flag than theirs must be allowed to wave over it. Having given this bold and practical rebuke, he returned to his party, taking with him the flag, and leaving the Indians to further reflection. The moral influence of this opportune and seemingly perilous step, was immediately seen; new overtures were made by the Indians, which led to an amicable and satisfactory adjustment. The course of the expedition, and most of its scientific results, have been published in Mr. Schoolcraft's interesting journal.

In 1821, the services of Gov. Cass were again brought into requisition by the government, to assist in another treaty, to be negotiated at Chicago. He embarked at Detroit, in a birch canoe, ascended the Maumee, crossed into the Wabash, descended that river into the Ohio, went down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and ascended that and the Illinois to Chicago. By the treaty formed there, all the country in Michigan, not before ceded, south of Grand river, was acquired. In 1823, Gov. Cass concluded an arrangement with the Delaware Indians, by which they ceded some valuable tracts on the Muskingum, in Ohio.

In 1825, he proceeded to Prairie du Chien where, in conjunction with General Clark, a treaty of general pacification was concluded among the north-western tribes. In his tour of 1820, Gov. Cass had observed that one abundant source of contention among the Indians arose from uncertain or undefined boundaries. In order to remove this cause, as many as practicable of the tribes, were collected at this time, in order to ascertain, by general consent, the limits of each dominion. Much difficulty attended this negotiation, as each tribe apprehended a diminution of its own power, and an increase of its neighbor's. But the objects of the treaty, were, in part, attained. A common acceptance of certain geographical or other known boundaries, was obtained. The beneficial effects of this important treaty will be accruing with each year.

from the terms of the treaty for a time, yet lines of separation, defined with so much solemnity, and by such general consent, will at least be appealed to as decisive, and become unalterably fixed. War will still prevail, but border contests, the most inveterate and sanguinary, may be appeased. The following year he again traversed the great lake to fulfil the benevolent purposes of government. A treaty was held, at Fond du Lac, with those tribes who were too remote from Prairie du Chien to have met there. The great

object of these treaties was to remove the causes of contention between the tribes by inducing them to accept of certain geographical or other known boundaries, for the limits of each dominion. Col. McKenney, who was associated with Governor Cass on this occasion, has given a lively and picturesque account of the excursion. Another treaty was made on the Wabash, on their return from Lake Superior, by which the Indians ceded a large tract of land in Indiana.

In 1827, treaties were negotiated at Green Bay, and at St. Joseph's; Governor Cass was an agent in both. On his arrival at Green Bay, instead of finding the Winnebagoes, who were to have been parties in the negotiation, he learned that they were collecting in hostile bodies; for the purpose of waging war against the whites. With his usual promptitude he adapted his course to the emergency. Embarking in a birch canoe he ascended the Fox river, crossed the Portage, and had partly descended the Ouisconsin, when he perceived an encampment of Winnebagoes on its bank. To show his confidence in them, he landed alone, and approached the wigwams; but the Indians refused to hold any communication with him. After much fruitless endeavor to conciliate, he returned towards his canoe when a young Indian snatched his rifle at his back. Whether the piece was loaded and missed fire, or the act was an empty but significant token of enmity, is not known.

Pursuing his course down the river, he reached Prairie du Chien, and found the settlement there in a state of extreme alarm. A large boat on the Mississippi had been attacked by a numerous band, and escaped capture only by a gallant but bloody defence; and a whole family had been murdered and scalped on the skirts of the village. Having organized the inhabitants in the best manner for their own defence; there being no garrison there at the time, he descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, where the means of defence were to be obtained, and at his suggestion a large detachment of the United States troops was moved up the river, in time to prevent further bloodshed. In the meantime Governor Cass returned to the bay, in the same canoe, by the way of Illinois and Lake Michigan, having made a circuit of about eighteen hundred miles, with unprecedented rapidity. His celerity of movement and the alacrity with which the United States troops seconded his call, probably averted a war that might have embraced the whole north-western frontier. A negotiation followed, which restored tranquillity. The apparent violence offered to him on the Ouisconsin, is the only instance of that nature, which had occurred during his long and intimate intercourse with the Indians.

In 1828, another treaty was held by him at Green Bay; and another at St. Joseph's, by which a cession was procured for Indiana. In these various treaties, Governor Cass had been instrumental in acquiring for the United States, and rescuing from the wilderness, for the agricultural purposes of the country, many millions of acres of land; and in a manner which ought to leave no consciousness on his mind, that he has aggravated the lot of a single tribe of Indians.

The first council of Michigan met in 1822. This body relieved the governor and judges of their legislative duties, and gave the government of the territory a more republican form. Governor Cass' messages to the several councils, convened under his administration, were always written in a chaste and dignified style; indeed, all the public documents that came from his pen, while Governor of the territory, may be regarded as good models of executive composition, and exhibit a highly cultivated literary taste. But his literary reputation rests on a broader and more appropriate basis than his gubernatorial writings.

Some time in the year 1825, John Dunn Hunter's narrative appeared, which, at the time, attracted much attention. Governor Cass, in the course of his tours through the west, had satisfied himself that this work was an imposture. In determining to expose it to the world, his mind was led to dwell on the ample subject of Indian character, language and condition, and he wrote the article which appeared in the fiftieth number of the North American Review. The subject was full of interest, and was written in a style uncommonly earnest and eloquent, and the public was gratified to find that a theme so interesting and important, had engaged the attention of so cultivated and liberal a mind. Another article of his, presenting the aborigines under new aspects, appeared in the fifty-fifth number of the same periodical. This article, which was altogether of an historical and statistical character, attracted equal attention with its precursor.

Some time in 1828, a historical society was formed in Michigan, of which Governor Cass was elected the president. He delivered the first address before it in 1829. This address, embodying the early history of Michigan, brings it down to the period when the United States came into possession of it. Its publication excited a spirit of research and inquiry, which has already produced the most beneficial results.

In 1830, Governor Cass was invited by the alumni of Hamilton college, New York, to deliver an address at their anniversary meeting. He accepted the invitation, and in the address which he delivered, displayed an influence of reading & reflection which proved his habitual acquaintance with most of the departments of human knowledge.—From that college he subsequently received the honorary degree of LL.D.—He had previously been admitted an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia; of the New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Indiana Historical Societies;

of the American Antiquarian Society; & of the Columbian Institute. In July, 1831, having been appointed Secretary of War by President Jackson, Governor Cass resigned his office as Governor of the territory, after having administered it for eighteen years. When he began his administration, he found the country small in population, without resources, and almost sunk under the devastations of war. He left it with a widespread population, and thriving with unprecedented prosperity. This auspicious condition may not all be attributed to executive instrumentality. But an administration, impartial, vigilant, pervading, and intelligent, may be fairly supposed to have shed a happy influence on all around. It will long be remembered in Michigan where its termination is universally regretted. In the important station which he now holds, his sphere of usefulness is enlarged, and none of his predecessors ever enjoyed a greater share of public confidence.

"Strict and punctual in his business habits, plain and affable in his manners, with powers of mind which grasp, as it were, by intuition, every subject to which they are applied—united to various and extensive acquirements; we feel that we hazard nothing in the declaration that the measure of his fame is not yet full."

By the following article from the Pennsylvania, it appears that the President of the United States contemplates yet another excursion:

"We learn from Washington, that the health of the President is tolerably good, considering the fatigue he has recently encountered in his Eastern tour. Having devoted some days, in connection with his Cabinet, to the call of public business of some importance in our foreign and domestic relations, he will most probably retire for a short period from Washington, to the enjoyment of the cool breezes & bracing air of the Rip Raps. The Vice President, and all the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Cass, are now at Washington. It is probable, however, that the Vice President will leave the Capitol for New York in a short time. In passing through, it is expected he will remain a few days, and see his friends in this city."

The British government bill for the gradual extinction of slavery in the West Indies, must necessarily have a collateral effect upon the existing regulations of slavery in our own slaveholding states.

Not that similar measures could be pursued in this country in the same manner as can be done by Britain with her colonies, where the legislative authority of the parliament is paramount and ungainable; it being legitimately warranted to interfere. Not so with us. We cannot expect, and do not desire, the interference of the general government with any member of the Union relative to the state jurisdictions or their reserved rights. We trust that the momentous question of slavery will no longer be trusted to reckless fanatics, whose visions savor too much of satanic impulse; but that it will be met calmly and cautiously, that it will be duly and dispassionately discussed—not merely in those states, where its discussion can produce no legitimate result, but in those on whose habits it is ultimately expected to have the necessary influence. The spirit of concession is not in the thunder, nor in the boisterous hurricane—but in the 'still small voice' of persuasion, and convincing arguments prudently administered.

Virginia and Maryland—if we are to judge from the sentiments delivered in the speeches of some eminent delegates from those states, at the National Temperance Convention—are almost matured for the concurrence required; even among themselves, the subject is now broached and contemplated, more in sorrow than in anger. Let then their northern advocates be consistent and circumspect—but leave the circumstances of the change to the slaveholders themselves. The work of emancipation and removal must be their's, not ours. The north may, and should, aid, but not interfere.

On the subject of supplying laborers instead of slaves, and of the emigration of the emancipated, we shall borrow the words of the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

As to the physical practicability of removing the annual increase of the colored population, let those doubt who can, after recollecting that 70,000 or 80,000 emigrants are every year brought to the U. States and Canada, without any government aid, and with positive advantage to the shipping interest both of this country and Great Britain. Why, the operation is so perfectly easy, that it is scarcely perceptible to the public. And if 200,000 were to offer themselves annually, vessels enough would be ready to transport them. Who ever dreamed that our carrying trade was in danger of becoming too extensive? Though it were doubled or quadrupled, vessels and men would soon be supplied to answer the demand. Should the enterprise of removing our colored population to Africa ever be seriously undertaken, it would of itself constitute an important branch of commerce, and give a new impulse to our shipping. Vessels would be built for, and worn out in the service. Undoubtedly it would be a great undertaking—but there is no physical impracticability whatever in its accomplishment.

PORTUGAL. Advice from Oporto are to the 20th of May, at which time the squadron of Admiral Sartorius, had just arrived off the mouth of the Douro. It appears that Oporto had suffered dreadfully from a severe canopaging which commenced at day-break on the morning of the 16th, the anniversary of the constitutionalists' attempt in the year 1826, to establish a liberal government in Portugal. The

canopaging was from the South side of the river Douro, and the guns and mortars of a battery on the Gaya Hill, were so well served and directed, that nearly every shot and shell told on that part of the city within their range. The houses were very much shattered, and loss of life was also considerable; some accounts say as many as two hundred, besides a great number wounded. The hospitals also came in for a great share at first of the injury inflicted by the bombardment.

The correspondents of the London Journals acknowledge that fever and cholera are thinning the population of Oporto—that forged loans are the order of the day—that individuals having money are squeezed, and sent to prison if they do not pay—that individuals having no money are starving—that desertions are of daily occurrence among the soldiers—that duelling and mutiny are equally common among the officers—and that the only hope for the cause is a desperate rally. This has been repeatedly threatened but as often deferred. In fact the appearance of Don Pedro's affairs appears much less favorable, than our last previous accounts led us to believe.

The cholera continues to prevail with great malignity in Lisbon. A Polish General of the name of Boem has made a proposal to Don Pedro to bring out fifteen hundred of his countrymen; it appears to me, says a London correspondent, that he has made his appearance at the eleventh hour, as the first battle that is fought will, in all probability, virtually decide the fate of the country, and that event cannot be long delayed. *Com. Adv.*

Indian Names.—The circumstance that the name of Black Hawk has been recently given to a large ship in Philadelphia reminds us of a great prevalence of the same kind of simple but effectual memorials throughout the country. There is no danger that the red man will be forgotten. Eight of the States, not to mention the territories, have Indian names. They are Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. So have all the great bays and harbors on the coast of the Union, the Penobscot, Casco, Narraganset, Chesapeake, &c. So have the rivers, Kennebec, Saco, Connecticut, Merrimack, Mohawk, Susquehanna, Roanoke, Potomac, most of the Southern streams, all the great waters of the West, and the Northern Lakes. In a word, the whole breadth of the country is charged with the indelible memory of the brave race whose canoes and cabins, fittest emblems of their own vanishing frailty, have been swept like themselves from the face of the land. Well! Let them be remembered! 'Tis but a poor acknowledgment at the best, for the cession of a hemisphere—a poor atonement for the extermination of its primeval masters. Let their eternal epitaph stand as it is, written in the 'rocking pines of the forest,' and in the blue rivers that flow by their fathers' graves. Let them die, if they must, but let them be remembered. *—Bost. Mer. Jour.*

Extraordinary case in Surgery.—The Boston Medical Journal relates a very singular case of Empyema, from a correspondent—Dr. Allen, of Middlebury, (Vt.) The patient (aged 30) had been attacked in December, 1830, with a lung fever. Under the care of a Thompson practitioner, he recovered in five or six weeks, so well as to be enabled to ride out; yet afterwards became so enervated that his voice failed him, his pulse was 130 the minute, his cough produced purulent matter, and his left side became considerably enlarged.

Enduring intolerable pain, he was induced to apply to Dr. Allen—who promptly performed an operation on him, affording not only immediate relief, but ultimate remedy. An opening was made between the seventh and eighth ribs; and the matter (apparently pus) gushed out so forcibly that no tube was employed, and so much that the quantity amounted to seven quarts, weighing sixteen pounds. The wound was closed after the discharge, yet continued occasionally to emit the purulent matter for nearly a year afterwards; and then it closed.

Immediately after the operation, the patient found relief so far as to be enabled to walk about; and in December last he was minus his cough, and apparently in sound health. Dr. Allen supposes that the quantity discharged from the side, amounted in all to about a bushel! The patient now labors on his farm.

In the extract which we made recently from Mr. Rush's work there is a pleasant anecdote of Lord Howe, who before his great battle with the French, when the British sailors expressed a wish for a little more grog, replied, "Let 'em wait till it's all over, and we'll all get drunk together." An incident quite as characteristic, occurred on board Com. Stewart's

frigate after his engagement with the British corvettes, the *Levant* and *Cyane*. The two captured British commanders were sitting with the Commodore in his cabin, when a sailor entered and asked whether the crew of the frigate could not have their allowance of grog. "Why," said the Commodore, "grog time is past. You had your allowance before the fight."

but we turned the piggin over, and swore no man should take a drop 'till them there two Englishmen were taken."

William Penn, in his last moments, took leave of his son William Penn, the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania, in these memorable words—"Son William, let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience, so will you keep peace at home, which will be a feast to you in a day of."

Five farmers, belonging to the town of Somerset, on the 22d ult. went out to hunt squirrels. In the evening they returned with 214, which they had killed and secured. A good day's work.

Prince Czartoryski, a Polish exile in London, is reported to have once had an income of £70,000 per annum, all of which he lost in defence of his country—his wife died of grief, and his children had been shot one by one in battle.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The law abolishing imprisonment for debts of less amount than five dollars and thirty-three cents, went into operation on the 4th inst.

The Examiner, a paper recently established in Washington, (D. C.) by Mr. Davis, a gentleman from South Carolina, to advocate the election of DANIEL WEBSTER as the next President of the United States, holds the following language: "However anxious some of his friends may be to withhold his name for a while

from the public as a candidate for the Presidency, yet it cannot be disguised that the people have already announced him as their candidate, and it is to them alone he will look for that rational support, which is every where expressed and every where increasing."

A simple and useful invention.—An Italian blacksmith has successfully practised a very simple contrivance to diminish considerably the loud noise occasioned by the percussion of the hammer on the anvil. It is merely to suspend a piece of iron chain to one of the horns of the anvil, which carries off a great portion of the acute sound usual. But Sig. G. Vicini of Asso, in the province of Como, has introduced an improvement on this—by adding a spring fixed in the basis of the anvil, which (keeping the chain stretched) diminishes the sound in a much greater degree; and it is equally easy to remove the ring of the chain from the horn of the anvil by a mere blow of the hammer.

Among the toasts given on the late Anniversary of Independence, we do not know that we have seen any sentiment, which pleased us more than the following, transmitted by W. J. DUANE, Esq. (the Secretary of the Treasury,) to a party at Philadelphia, with which he was invited to dine, but could not:

"The war of opinion"—May it be so waged as not to destroy "that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself are but dreary things."

To ascertain the height of a steeple, tower, &c.—Take two sticks of any but equal length, and holding one perpendicular, place one end of the other against its centre, so as to form a right angle with it; having done this, place your eye at the other end, and advance towards, or recede from, the object the height of which you wish to ascertain, until the upper and lower ends of the perpendicular stick shall appear to touch its top and bottom at the same time; then, from the spot on which you stand, measure the distance to the foot of the object, and this will be its exact height.

Cold Weather.—The cold weather which has been experienced thus far in New England, is attributed to immense bodies of ice from the arctic regions floating in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. The north and east winds have been peculiarly cold and chilling up to a recent period, and it is evident some unusual causes have operated to suspend the natural warmth of the season. Immense icebergs have been seen by ships floating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and some disastrous calamities have occurred among them. Ice bergs of any considerable dimensions are rarely met with so far south at Newfoundland at this advanced season of the year.

Arkansas.—According to a census taken for the present year, the population of Arkansas now amounts to more than 40,000 souls. It is estimated that within three years the population of the territory will have reached the amount requisite to entitle it to admission into the Union.

National Mementos.—In the English House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor is seated on a wool sack that the importance of the woollen manufacture, the great staple of that country, may be indelibly impressed on the public mind.

When the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in contemplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz:—

New-Hampshire to be represented by a pine tree; Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish; Rhode Island, a hamper of cheese; Connecticut, an ox; New-York, a hog-head of flax-seed; New-Jersey, a bundle of flax; Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat; Delaware, a bag of wool; Maryland, pig and bacon; Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco; North Carolina, a barrel of tar; South Carolina, a bag of cotton; Georgia, a barrel of rice. *—Boston Atlas.*

The Holy Land.—The Journal of Commerce says "the demeanor of Ibrahim Pacha towards the Pilgrims at Jerusalem, and towards Christians generally, has been marked with the greatest toleration and kindness. He has seemed to take great delight in removing all the burdens under which they labored. There is little doubt that under his administration the door for missionary exertions in Palestine and other parts of Syria, will be thrown wide open."

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from the public as a candidate for the Presidency, yet it cannot be disguised that the people have already announced him as their candidate, and it is to them alone he will look for that rational support, which is every where expressed and every where increasing."

Remarkable instance of Self-devotion.

JACKSONVILLE, (Ill.) June 20.

From private sources, we hear that the *Ke-o-kuk*, who had been delivered up by Ke-o-kuk to the civil authorities of Warren county, for the murder of Martin, have been discharged—the grand jury not having found a bill against them. The history of the affair is somewhat curious. When the agent went to Ke-o-kuk to demand the murderers, under instructions from the War Department, he informed the agent that they were out of his reach, but would consult with his tribe what course to take in the premises. He called them together, and having stated to them their great Father would send an armed force into the nation to take the murderers, which would cause strife and bloodshed, which it was his desire to prevent, four young men of the tribe, (they who were discharged) proffered themselves as voluntary offerings to appease the vengeance of their great Father, and consented that they should be given up to the agent as the offenders. They were accordingly taken by Ke-o-kuk to the agent, who had them immediately confined in jail to await their trial.

At Court Ke-o-kuk and other Indians of his tribe appeared and the old Chief was made a witness on the part of the prosecution; and before the grand jury he stated that these young men were not the persons who committed the murder; but they were out of his reach, having fled from his tribe, and that he supposed they would be satisfied, if any four of his young men should be delivered up to their justice, not doubting but the same principles governed his white brethren that obtained among the Indians. This testimony, of course, discharged the prisoners. The people were much excited at this termination of the business; and the grand jury, in the exercise of their powers, handed to the Court a presentment, the object of which was, as we understand, to request the President to take the necessary measures to procure the murderers, with testimony sufficient to convict them, and presenting the agent for accepting the men who were discharged, and requesting him not to accept any others than the real murderers, whose names were obtained from Ke-o-kuk, and bills of indictment found against them. The idea of Ke-o-kuk and the young men was, that the judge would sentence them to be hung immediately—they had no other expectation. In this view of the case, they showed more devotion to their tribe, and more firmness than could be found, under similar circumstances, among the most enlightened and civilized portion of the community. It is needless to add, that they manifested great joy at their unexpected deliverance.

Banner.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) July 12.

"'Twas some poor fellow's skull, said he,
Who fell in the famous victory."

SOUTHEY.

A few days since, as the laborers employed on the Providence Aqueduct, were at work in excavating the earth in the rear of Dyer's Block, Broad street, they fell upon the bones of a human being, apparently belonging to a man of the age of thirty or forty years. The finding of the bones elicited a variety of conjecture, and whilst one was of opinion, that they belonged to some poor creature who fell a victim to masonic vengeance, another was decidedly impressed with the belief, that they were the bones of one who had been murdered for his money.

In the midst of all this speculation, the venerable Captain Turpin Smith, from the stores of his memory shed a flood of light on the subject. According to Captain Smith, the bones unquestionably belonged to an unfortunate negro, who preferred the repose of the grave to a life of suffering and bondage. Thus was Capt. Smith's story:

About the year 1758, seventy-five years ago, a sloop came to this port, from the Island of Curacao, commanded and manned by three men of color, descended from the fathers of Africa. The sloop, in consequence of some informality in her papers, was seized, and the companions of her voyage were adjudged to be "contraband goods," and it was decreed by the colonial courts, that they should be sold in perpetual bondage, for the benefit of his Majesty of England.

The day of sale at length arrived, and the unoffending negroes were offered for sale at public auction "at the foot of the hill," near the place where the bones of which we have spoken were found. When the Auctioneer had commenced the sale, one of the blacks stepped forward, and in the presence of the throng that had assembled, said, that if he were sold, he would kill himself on the spot, and thus escape that slavery to which he was not entitled. The Auctioneer considered the avowals of the black were rant and bravado, and in a few minutes sold him to a speculator in "bones and sinews." The moment the auctioneer had declared the sale, the indignant and despair-stricken negro, thrust a dagger to his heart, and instantly died on the spot. A hole was soon dug, into which he was thrust without ceremony, and there he has probably reposed until removed by the excavation a few days since.

City Gazette.

A journeyman shoemaker of Baltimore gave the following characteristic toast at a good night party:

"Barney, leave the girls alone."—A Correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle affirms that this musical bagatelle owes its origin to the kiss publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney by the beautiful Queen of France, on the occasion of his visit to Paris after his gallant exploits at sea in the war of the Revolution.—The maids of honor were all

so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen, that it is said the young American—became henceforth an object of envy and dislike to all the *demoiselles* of Court.

The bagatelle was composed by an Irish officer who was present when the royal familiarity was exhibited.

Alexandria Gdz.

The Cherokees.—We have this morning received a letter from a Cherokee Indian, dated New Echota, June 21st, from which we make the following extract:—

"The Cherokees will make a strong effort at the next Congress for a definitive adjustment of the stupendous robbery of our property by the State of Georgia; and it is intended to present to the American people, the manner in which this property has been gambled off by the State. Hitherto words have had but comparatively little effect on the public mind; when we have been detailing the darkest crime ever perpetrated upon an unoffending people."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mr. GARRISON, editor of the *Liberator*, concludes a letter from Liverpool, (England) with the following notice:—

Petitions are crowding into Parliament by thousands from every part of the United Kingdom, praying for the abolition of slavery—Lord Sheffield alone presented 201 on Tuesday in the House of Lords—one of which was of amazing size, which, closely packed as it was, seemed to rival the woolpack itself in its dimensions. It was signed by EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ladies!!! Its presentation excited considerable sensation and some merriment. In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Buxton presented 300 petitions, among them one containing 187,000 female signatures, which required four members to lay it on the table. At the head of it stood the name of the celebrated Amelia Opie, and next to her's that of Priscilla Buxton.

Cheers for the Ladies of Great Britain! The corner stone of the new Capitol of North Carolina was laid in Raleigh on the 4th inst., by the Grand Lodge of that State, in connexion with the Governor and other state officers. The ceremonies were impressive and appropriate, and a public address was subsequently delivered in the Presbyterian church.

The *Pittsburg Advocate*, after noticing the attentions paid to Mr. Webster, while on his way to that city, says:—

"It may be asked: Why this attention to a stranger—why these public marks of respect to a citizen of another state, accidentally travelling amongst us, to a gentleman whom we never saw before & perhaps may never see again, to a man who has in his hands neither power or patronage, nor the immediate expectation of either? On ordinary occasions, this would be a matter difficult to solve; but in the case of Daniel Webster, such difficulties do not exist. Mr. Webster has become peculiarly dear to the manufacturers and mechanics, by the talents and independence exhibited by him in the Senate of the United States, when their interests were in jeopardy—he became their champion at a time when friends were needed, thus verifying the trite saying, that 'a friend in need is a friend indeed.' In furthering the Internal Improvement system, he has, at all times, been the friend of the West, advocating all proper appropriations of money for that purpose. And when the Constitution of his country became endangered—when the President was deserted by his own friends—with a unanimity which none but great minds can exert, and with a talent and a vigor that bore down all opposition, he threw himself into the breach, saved the constitution of his country from annihilation, sustained the executive, and defeated the malcontents. And such is now the confidence reposed in that distinguished individual, by the American people, that whilst he has a seat in our public councils, the Constitution is considered safe; all the efforts of the friends of secession and nullification against that sacred instrument, and against the executive of the nation, are looked upon as harmless, whilst Daniel Webster is there."

Mr. Webster now occupies a station before the American people, very similar to that in which Gen. Jackson found himself after the battle of New Orleans. Gen. Jackson saved a most important post, then the only outlet of the Western people to the ocean—and, in saving that post from the enemy, the same enemy were taught that our cities and our defenses were not only not to be assailed with impunity, but that discomfort was sure to await him when our efforts were skillfully and properly directed. So in reference to the Constitution of our country—the great charter of our liberties. That instrument had been assailed in various ways—Larocads had been made up on it, and its out posts in some cases driven in. Finally the grand attack was made. The assailants made their assault in great force, both intellectual and numerical—on their banners were inscribed, *Nullification and Secession*. They selected a period at which they supposed division had raised its head among the friends of the country—they took advantage of the state of feeling which usually attends the termination of an ardent political struggle. They were met by the President as he had met the enemy at Orleans—promptly and openly—he threw himself upon the patriotism of his countrymen, as he then did. What did DANIEL WEBSTER do? Did he respond to the call of the executive, or did he cling to party? With the Constitution of his country in his hand, he flung defiance to the teeth of his assailants.—He took his stand and maintained it. He defeated and put to flight his opponents, strong and talented as they were—and in lieu

of nullification and secession, the standard of the Union now floats aloft with renewed splendor, inclosing within its ample folds the 24,000,000 of our people, and with the prospect of an addition to the number, instead of a diminution. These are the results of the victory gained by DANIEL WEBSTER. These are the results that fill up the parallel between him and General Jackson—the one saving his country from the foreign enemy—the other preserving the country and its constitution from the assaults of the domestic foe. It is this, that has attached so many friends of the President to Mr. Webster. They see in him the great civic conqueror, whose achievements are second only to those of their hero in the field. They view him as the rampart which faction may assail in vain, as the patriot upon whom his country may always rely in the hour of peril.

In making these remarks, we trust our readers will not consider us committed in relation to the next Presidency. We do not know whether Mr. Webster will or will not be a candidate—nor, if he even should be a candidate, can any of us now tell who else may be."

In the jail at E. Greenwich, R. I., a man of intemperate habits, who was confined for a breach of the peace, killed himself by drinking a pint of raw brandy. He suspended a bottle by a string from the jail window, and some friend filled it. The jailer heard his groans, and found him in convulsions. He survived the draught but two hours and a half.

Raising the Wind.—The other day as a butcher stood by his cart selling meat, he saw a man stoop and pick up something under his cart. What have you got there? asked the butcher. The fellow said, it looks like money. On examination it proved to be a ten dollar bill. The butcher said, I suppose it is one I dropped when making change. To which the finder replied, I think I ought to have one half, for had it not been for me you never would have seen it again. The butcher knowing it not to be his bill, thought he could not do less than to comply with the fellow's request, he therefore took a five dollar bill out of his wallet and gave him, taking the ten. Soon after the butcher was purchasing some goods in a store and offered the bill to the storekeeper, who pronounced it counterfeit. The butcher was somewhat surprised, and then related the manner of his obtaining the bill. He was soon convinced, however, that the best thing he could do would be to fold up the bill, place it in the back part of his wallet, and look out for the future on similar occasions.

Boston Transcript.

A candidate for the honors of Congress, in the state of Indiana, has addressed the following circular to his constituents. The *Brookville Inquirer* gives it verbatim et literatim from the MS., and alleges that it is authentic:—

"I emigrated from Virgeneo fifty-two years ago to Kentucky with a large Connection and have been a resident in these State for about twenty seven years and forty eight years ago My father Do-fended and assisted in Driving the Indians out of this District Where the New Lords of the Sile office against Me Because I was not College Bred for Whom for father was affing for the Country he then lived at ease and was onste in the old penselvaney and was arubing his self against the College Walls this Usurper is a Setoon in Rush Vill and faine Would usurp more authority than the people allow him he Cals him Self ***** he faine Would Judge other Mens Matters But the people Well now allow him if we all are to be Put Dow Be Cause we are not College Bred I wish to Leave Such a government."

PALMYRA, Mi., June 22.—From the *Missouri Courier*.—"Under this head it becomes our painful duty to record the most solemn calamity that has ever befallen Palmyra, or perhaps that has afflicted any proportionate number of the American people. This dire disease made its appearance in this place on Monday, the 3d instant, attended with a degree of mortality, almost without a parallel in the whole history of ravages, and continued with unabating virulence for 10 or 12 days.

So great was the panic and terror which prevailed among us, that our little town, which was all life and business, was, in the course of forty-eight hours, literally a deserted village, and all manner of business was suspended in less than ten hours after it broke out here—the living who remained in town being scarcely sufficient to administer to the afflicted, and to perform the last sad duties to the dead. In some respects, this pestilence has varied materially from its reported character in other places. Upon the authority of its history abroad, we have heretofore expressed an opinion that cholera would be confined in its ravages to the large water courses, but how deplorably different is our experience in Palmyra & its vicinity. Whatever elsewhere, may have been its course, here at least its ravages have been indiscriminate. The virtuous and the vicious, the temperate and the intemperate, have alike been prostrated in its desolating march. In looking over the mournful catalogue of the dead, we make many recognitions of departed worth. We see the names of many who will leave behind them, in the social circle, a painful vacuum."

The same paper gives the account of 104 persons who had died of the disease.

The bride of Aaron Burr is represented to be no less than "three score and ten years of age—French, rich, and attractive."

A man is under sentence of death in Alabama, for having passed a counterfeit Mexican dollar in that State. Such is the rigorous law there.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. JULY 22, 1833.

Owing to a disappointment in the receipt of paper, part of that used for this week's impression is of an inferior quality.

We have received the first number of the "Belmont Journal," published in St. Clairsville, Ohio, by DAVID M. McPHERSON, formerly of this place. It is of imperial size, and very respectably got up. He professes *National Republican* principles. We wish him success.

The name of Gov. Cass, the present Secretary of war, having been mentioned in various parts of the country, in connection with the Presidency of the U. States, we have deemed it proper to lay before our readers a sketch of his biography—which will be found in the preceding page. He is, certainly, a fine scholar, and a worthy man.

Charles S. Walsh, Esq. Secretary of Legation of the U. States in Spain, died in May last. He was a Baltimorean, and said to be a gentleman of most estimable character and fine talents.

The corner stone of the Girard College, for Orphans, was laid in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. The building is 160 by 217 feet, and 97 feet high—to be finished in splendid style. This college was endowed by Stephen Girard with two millions of dollars, and is 1½ mile from the city.

The present year will be long and awfully remembered in Kentucky—for the "scourge of the human race," the mysterious and terrible cholera, has passed over most parts of the state, and, in some, decimated the people in ten or twelve days—and then retired, as if appeased with the sacrifice made! Many of the best and most valued inhabitants of Kentucky have fallen victims to this disease. It seems to have abated, in general—but at some places still fearfully raged. It will afford pleasure to many to learn, as we have been informed—that Mr. Clay and his family, had not been afflicted.

We have just received a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, resident in the south-western part of Louisiana. He speaks of the cholera in fearful terms—and says that some of the planters have lost one-fourth of their working hands! And even when it shall please Providence to arrest the disease, it is believed that a large part of the growing crops will perish—for the want of laborers to secure them in season.

The cities and towns on the sea-board of the United States are, in general, rather more healthy than is usual in the present season of the year. We do not hear of cases of cholera in any of them.

The disease has swept over nearly all Kentucky—and in several places, it carried off one-tenth of the inhabitants! It still raged in some of the small towns, and in certain of the counties—but, on the whole, seemed to be decidedly retiring. In one instance, 12, out of a family of 13, had died!

A few cases now and then occur in different parts of Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, (Western) Virginia, Louisiana, and at Pittsburgh, &c. and in Maryland, near Williamsport, among the labourers on the canal.—*Niles' Register.*

A PEACE MOVEMENT.

By a publication in the Boston Centinel, we learn that on the fourth inst. a Convention composed of upwards of one hundred and twenty clergymen of different denominations was held in Boston, the object of which was to take measures to abolish war among civilized nations. A series of resolutions were adopted, in which the Conference state, that as a body of Christian Ministers they feel themselves called upon to record as their solemn judgment, that the waging of all offensive war, is contrary to the benign spirit of the religion of Christ—that the system of warfare is stamped with characters of the utmost degradation, severity and injustice, inasmuch as the soldier is continually subjected during its prosecution, to the most servile, degrading and cruel drudgery, performing all the work of beasts of burden, liable to constant exposure, privation and fatigue, inductive of complicated disorders and fatal disease, wasting to health, and shockingly destructive of life; and exposed to often unmerited, excessive and degrading punishments, even death itself, by the sentence of courts martial, or some arbitrary, passionate and not unfrequently headstrong commanders without the inestimable privilege, and to every citizen of a free republic, the chartered right, of a calm, fair and full trial, before a just judge and a sworn jury under the protection of known, adequate and equitable laws.

They concluded their proceedings by the adoption of the following:—

Resolved, that the Conference fully concurs in opinion with their fellow Christians of different denominations, respecting the evil and highly pernicious tendency of all War, and approve the design of presenting petitions to the General Government in favor of concerting measures as may be deemed most expedient for its utter abolition, either by a Congress of Nations, or otherwise, for the establishment of a Court of Nations, or some uniform mode of reference for the amicable adjustment of all international disputes.

The Monmouth (N. J.) Enquirer says:—"Some 50 years ago, a poor Irishman emigrated to this country and settled in the county of Middlesex, in this state, in a little shanty, to which were attached some half dozen acres of light land: whilst located there he became the father of several children, and amongst the rest of the present John McLean, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Sunday School Statistics of York, Pa.

Domiciliary visits have been recently paid, throughout the borough of York & its immediate vicinity. The following is a summary of the report made by the visitors: Children now in attendance at Sunday Schools, 913; Promised to become scholars, 156; Refused, 67. The population comprised in the report is about 5500.

Flour, in Baltimore, \$5 87½.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. F. Rutland, Mr. Henry Stalsmith, of this place, to Miss Elizabeth Sheetz, daughter of Mr. David Sheetz, of Liberty township.

DIED.

On the 8th inst. at Athens, Tennessee, Mrs. Hannah Gettys, wife of Mr. James Gettys, formerly of this town, and daughter of John Dickson, Esq. of Straban township, in this county.

At Bridgeport, Fayette county, Pa. on the 4th inst. after a short illness (supposed to be Cholera) Gen. Solomon G. Knapp, a member of the Senate of this State.

Temperance Meeting.

A Special Meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society of Gettysburg" will be held in the Courthouse, on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 past 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

R. F. McCONAUGHY, Secy.

July 22.

Fresh Goods.

GEORGE J. RYOLD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CITY, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STONE AND WOODEN WARE.

A Complete Assortment of Hammered and Rolled IRON, Cast, Sheet, & Blister STEEL, Sheet and Block TIN, Plated Metal, Sheet Brass, Edge Tools, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Anvils, Vices, &c. &c.

His assortment is now full, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce. Also, SCRAP & OLD IRON will be taken for Goods. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, July 22.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the Public for their liberal encouragement, and informs them, that he has REMOVED HIS STORE to the north-west Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, in the house lately occupied by Maj. Jacob Sanders as a Tavern, where they will find a

Large & General Assortment of **Seasonable GOODS,** which will be sold at the lowest prices. He solicits a continuance of the public favor.

SAMUEL FAINESTOCK.

Gettysburg, July 22.

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, to all Legates, Creditors, or other persons concerned, that the Administration Account of John Everitt, Jun. Executor of the Estate of MARTHA EVERITT, deceased, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 26th day of August next.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg.

July 22nd, 1833.

LUMBER.

JAMES CHALEANT, OFFERS for Sale at his LUMBER YARD, nearly opposite Davis and Gardner's Foundry, in Newbury street, in the Borough of York, 20,000 FEET OF SUPERIOR ASH PLANK, of 2, 3, 4, and 5 inches thick, white and yellow Pine boards. Pannel, first & second common, yellow Pine Joist, Scantling, and Shingles of the first quality, &c. &c. &c. N. B. He also continues to carry on the Machine-making business as usual. All orders for Wool Carding Machines, Turning Lathes, Threshing and Clover-seed Machines, and every other article in his line, shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

York, July 22, 1833.

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards! YOU will parade, at your usual place, on Saturday the 3d of August, at 2 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, with pompons.

By order, R. MARTIN, O. S.

July 22.

LECTURES

ON THE GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Founded on the most approved scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Mr. S. R. KIRKMAN.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that a course consisting of twenty-four oral Lectures on that highly useful and important branch of Literature, "English Grammar," is proposed to be delivered by Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS. It is almost needless to observe, from the celebrity attached to Mr. Kirkham's System throughout the Union, that the enterprising Young Ladies and Gentlemen, who may deem it expedient to pa-

trunize this course of instruction, will enjoy an opportunity replete with facilities for acquiring a knowledge of this very important branch of Education, in the short space of twenty-four Lectures, of not more than two hours each!

The great success which has every where crowned Mr. Williams' efforts, emboldens him to say, that the degree of improvement imparted through the medium of his Lectures, has, in every instance, surpassed his most sanguine expectations. His mode of instruction is to address the mind in a plain and familiar manner in simplifying and explaining all the definitions and rules appertaining to the science; and by interrogating and applying to practice every principle as his students progress, and having every intricacy of the science developed by practical illustration, that which has hitherto been considered an abstruse and difficult, now becomes a pleasing and delightful study.

Nothing of a secular nature, is so worthy the attention of Young Ladies, as the attainment of Grammatical knowledge; it is this, that highly adorns their character, by rendering them conversant with rules which will qualify them, upon all occasions, to cover their sentiments with perspicuity and elegance. To Gentlemen, it is needless to point out the multifarious disadvantages they labor under from a want of Grammatical knowledge; ignorant of this, they are unable to speak, write, or read their vernacular tongue with correctness, hence the absolute necessity and importance of their becoming conversant with a science, which will enable them to render their thoughts accurately, and fearlessly of criticism.

Subjoined are a few, from among a multitude of late testimonials, presented to Mr. Williams, as evidence of the great success which has crowned his efforts:—

"Having attended a course of Lectures delivered by Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, on English Grammar, I take sincere pleasure in stating, that great improvement has been made by all those who have attended his Class, and, more particularly, by those who have bestowed that attention which this important science so deservedly merits. And further, it is but justice to remark, that the illustrations made use of by Mr. Williams, on the subject of English Grammar, are so lucid, copious, and appropriate, as cannot fail to render what otherwise might be considered a difficult study, comparatively plain and easy. This, together with the gentlemanly manner which marked Mr. Williams' deportment during his residence here, in my opinion, entitle him to the patronage of an enlightened public."

F. BOGAN,

Teacher of a Seminary in the Town of Hanover.

Hanover, York county, Pa. July 16th, 1833."

"I hereby certify, that I have attended a course of Lectures on "English Grammar," delivered by Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, in this borough, and have no hesitation to recommend his system of Lectures on that highly important branch of science, as far superior to any I ever heard. Having derived great benefit from attending his Lectures, I would advise all those wishing to become proficient in the English language, not to neglect so favorable an opportunity, when it is offered, as it will prove a lasting benefit to them."

GEO. W. STAUFFER, Teacher.

Hanover, July 16th, 1833."

Extract of a letter from Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, an eminent Classical Teacher of the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, now Principal of the Union Seminary, Baltimore county, Maryland, dated 5th June, 1833.

"Dear Sir—I feel myself bound in justice to say, that I think your plan of instruction is the best I ever heard of, either in this country or in Europe; and that when I heard, in the first instance, you had agreed to teach it in twenty-four lectures, I declared, in the most positive manner, that you could not succeed in your effort; but have the pleasure to say, that when I attended a few evenings on your lectures here, I was surprised to find how far they had gone beyond what I had expected; and it is my firm belief, that if a young Lady or Gentleman pays ordinary attention to what you deliver in your lectures, they may learn more than they could in twelve months, according to the system generally adopted in the Schools of this country or Great Britain."

Doctor JOHN CULBERTSON, of Hanover, York county, Penn. remarks:—"Having frequently called in at the invitation of Mr. Williams, to hear him lecture, and having witnessed the progressive improvement of each student in his class, I must certainly confess, in justice to him, that their advancement surprised me, and redounded much to the credit of the students and instructor. I, therefore, in unqualified terms, recommend this course of instruction to the attention of every individual, who is at all anxious of acquiring a knowledge of the grammatical construction of the English language."

The Ladies are respectfully informed that, through the politeness of a literary gentleman of this town, a very appropriate apartment has been kindly tendered by him for their use, should a Ladies' Class be formed.

An Introductory Lecture will be delivered

Evening the 23rd inst. commencing at 8 o'clock, precisely. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

TERMS.

For admission to the Ladies' Class, \$4 Do Gentlemen's do, \$3 Lectures delivered to the Class of Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings: To the Class of Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings. Gettysburg, July 22.

A CARD.

P. W. CORTEZ,
 BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg, that he intends to give **Instruction in Music.** Gentlemen will please to leave their respective names in the Store of Mr. Fahnestock, where terms and particulars will be seen. The class for Gentlemen will commence very soon. Ladies, who should be desirous to receive instruction in SINGING, founded on the newest and most correct principles of Music, will please to form themselves into a Class, as the instruction will be separate. Sacred and Opera Music, and the rudiments of the science of Music in general, will be taught.
 July 15. 36

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Mechanics' Institute of Gettysburg, will meet at the Court-house on Monday Evening the 22d inst. at 8 o'clock. An Introductory Lecture will be given. All persons desirous of becoming members, are respectfully invited to attend.
 GEO. JARRETT, Secy.
 July 15. 21

WOOL.

CLEAN WASHED WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by **MILLER & WITHEROW,**
 Gettysburg, July 15. 14

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indentured Apprentice, named **JAMES A. COBURN.** He is between 15 and 16 years of age, stout made, and dark complexion. His clothing consisted of a mixed color cassimere coat, and a variety of vests and pantalons. The above reward, and all reasonable expenses, will be paid whoever shall return said boy. And I hereby forewarn all persons not to employ or harbor him, or trust him in any way—as I will put the law in force against any person so offending.
 DAVID STEWART.
 Hamilton township, July 15. 31

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of ZIEGLER & CO. by Note, or for the season of their Horses, will do well by discharging the same before the first of September next. Should this notice not be complied with, the "second" will be given by the proper officer.
 G. ZIEGLER & CO.
 July 15. 31

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an Assignment has been made by **DANIEL MINIGH** (merchant) of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. to the subscribers, in trust for his Creditors, we therefore give notice to those who have claims against said Daniel Minigh, to present them to the subscribers without delay. And all those who are indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment of the same.
 CHARLES F. KEENER,
 BORIS FAHNESTOCK,
 Assignees.
 July 15. 41

(Baltimore Gazette, insert law3w, and charge this Office.)

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers, by **Daniel Minigh** (merchant) of Menallen township, they will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 24th day of July, inst., at the house of said Minigh, a great variety of

STORE GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Dress Shawls, and other Dry Goods; Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; also, a Cow, some Hogs, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.
 Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by **CHARLES F. KEENER, BORIS FAHNESTOCK,**
 Assignees.
 July 15. 15

TRY YOUR LUCK!
Tickets only 4 Dollars!
UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
 CLASS NO. 15.
 To be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 27th of July.
 68 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	25,000
1	6,000
1	2,200
6	1,000
10	500
10	400
10	300
20	200
61	100
56	50
56	40
56	30
112	20
240	10
15,400	4

Tickets \$4, Halves \$2,
 Other Shares in proportion.
 FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
 July 15. 14

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 14,
 4—33—2—65—32—55—6—19—47—51
 Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.
 July 15. 14

NOTICE.

IS hereby Given, to all Suitors in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Circuit Court of Adams County, to pay the Fees respectively due by them to George Welsh, Esq. late Prothonotary and Clerk of said County, to GEORGE ZIEGLER, Esq. the present Prothonotary, on or before the fifth day of August next—otherwise suits will be commenced, without respect to persons.

BENJAMIN WELSH,
 Executor of Henry Welsh.
JOHN FELTY.
 July 15. 31

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FRANCIS ALLISON,

LATE of Adams county, deceased, to wit: Susanna (widow) Francis, Martha, intermarried with John M. Dermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 15th day of August next, on a Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of M. Kinney, Marling and others, containing Two Hundred and Twelve Acres, more or less; Also, a Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore street, adjoining Jacob Norbeck and others, on which are erected a Brick Dwelling-house and other Buildings—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
 July 15, 1833. 11

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ELIZABETH DUNWOODY,

LATE of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit: The Children of Elizabeth, intermarried with Joseph Vanorsdel—Arnold V. John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorsdel, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorsdel—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Saturday the 17th day of August next, on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in South Baltimore street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, known as No. 218—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
 July 15, 1833. 11

July 15, 1833.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given,
 To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams—to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
 July 15. 14

ATTENTION!

THE Oxford United Volunteers will meet for organization and election of Officers, on Thursday the 8th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. SANDERS, B. T.
 July 15. 14

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he is about opening a **LUMBER YARD** in this place. He is just receiving **100,000 feet River Boards and Plank,** of the finest quality.

Also—a large lot of **Ash Plank, Cherry Boards, first-rate Shingles, &c.** He will also always keep on hand an assortment of

MOUNTAIN STUFF,

such as **Boards, Scantling, &c.** all which he is determined to sell low for Cash. Having purchased them in raft, he can sell as low as at the river.

He has also on hand at this time, and constantly keeps, a general assortment of

IRON,

which he will also sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.
 Gettysburg, June 17. 14

NEW AND CHEAP LUMBER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has now on hand, and offers for sale, a large assortment of **LUMBER**, consisting, in part, of **White and Yellow Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Joist, Pannel Stuff** of every description, **Copper Stuff, Shingles, Laths, &c.** Ash Plank, from 1 to 4 inches thick, **Cherry Boards, from 1 to 2 inches, Cherry Scantling, 4 by 4, and 5 by 5, a large quantity of Chesnut and Maple Stuff**—all of which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

The subscriber also offers for sale every description of

LEATHER,

and gives the highest price, in cash, for Hides.

The Lumber Yard of the subscriber is on the north-west corner of Main and Newberry streets, at the two-story brick house, on the first corner below Strine's tavern, same side, and directly opposite Within's store.

RUDOLPH FORREY.
 York, July 8. 51

NEW AND CHEAP LUMBER.

THE Subscriber having opened a Lumber Yard two squares west of the Bridge, York, Pa. offers thereat one of the **LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS OF**

LUMBER,

which has ever been exhibited in this market, among which are, **white Pine Boards and Planks from 4 to 24 inches thick, and of all qualities; a part of which is PERFECTLY SEASONED.** Yellow Pine flooring and half inch Board, also dry. **White and Yellow Pine, Scantling and Joist, of every description, Poplar Scantling from 3 to 5 inches square, of superior quality, half inch Poplar Boards, Ash, Cherry, and Walnut Plank, Hemlock Fence-rails, &c. &c., together with a very general assortment of Pine Shingles of various qualities.**

The subscriber having determined to devote his time and attention exclusively to the lumber business, and having made favorable negotiations with extensive lumber traders from the state of New York, purposes selling at the very lowest market prices, and feels assured that his present stock will recommend itself to all who may favor him with a call. The most prompt and punctual attention will be given to all orders in his line.
JOSEPH GARRETSON.
 York, July 1. 51

New Store.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and the Public generally, that they have OPENED STORE, in the room lately occupied by Danner & Ziegler, at the corner of Baltimore and Middle streets; and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
 Gettysburg, April 8. 14

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of **TIMBER-LAND** situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it.

For a particular description of terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.
 Nov. 26. 14

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, against a certain **JACOB BAIRD**, of Hamilton township, in said County, laborer, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said Jacob Baird have been attached, and are now in the custody of William

McMillan and Joseph Hill, until they shall be disposed of according to law.

This is therefore to give notice to the Creditors of the said Jacob Baird, to appear on Saturday the 27th day of July inst. at the house of Jethu G. Hays, in Fairfield, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeably to the direction of the said Act.

AMOS MAGINLY.
 Fairfield, July 8. 14

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Glass, Queen's, Hard & Stone-WARE, LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY, CROCKS, &c. &c.**

at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting **BARGAINS**, will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good Grey HORSES, and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately.

Also, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.

Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmitsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post paid)

JACOB SNIDER.
 Emmitsburg, June 10. 3m

FRESH DRUGS

AND MEDICINES.

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.
 Gettysburg, May 27. 14

A FARM FOR SALE.

Called "Fairfield."

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., 7 miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Carlisle, containing

188 ACRES, more or less.

of Patented Land. About 35 Acres of good Meadow; about 40 Acres of excellent Timber; and the residue clear. A branch of water runs through the place. The Farm is in good order. The improvements are a good

2-story stone House,

fronting 59 feet; a good frame

Barn, a large double Wagon Shed, with a Crib, a stone Smoke, Bake and Dry

House, and other necessary Out-buildings; a well of first-rate water at the kitchen door, also a never-failing well before the house with a pump in it; and an excellent Orchard, of upwards of 300 bearing Fruit Trees; also, a variety of other

Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase, can be shown the property, by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Farm.

L. L. HINSCH.
 May 13. 14

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Battalion 89th Regiment, P. M. are hereby notified, that an Election will

be held, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, at the house of P. Heagy, Esq. in Oxford, for a MAJOR of said Battalion, in room of Maj. Wood, resigned.

J. SANDERS, B. T.
 July 8. 14

Best Lancaster Glue,

For Sale at the Apothecary and Drug

Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
 Gettysburg, May 20. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

July 8. 14

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **FAUST & SCHWARTZ** is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before Monday the 22nd day of July, 1833. The accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person, on the 23d of July, for collection: therefore, to save costs of trouble, call on or before the 22d of July.

A. P. FAUST,
W. P. SCHWARTZ.
 June 19. 14

Tailoring Business

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that the

will hereafter be carried on at the old stand by himself, where the public generally, is respectfully invited to call with their work, if they want it done well and in a fashionable style. All work entrusted to him, will be cut and made up in the most durable manner; and if it does not please the customer, it will be kept, and other equally good returned in its place.

W. P. SCHWARTZ.
 June 24. 14

Miller's Horse Powder.

AN excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
 April 15. 14

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court, to apportion the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of JOHN FICKES, deceased, among his Creditors, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on Saturday the 3rd day of August next, at which time and place those who have claims are desired to present them.

LEVI MILLER,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
JAMES MELWEE,
 Auditors.
 June 10. 14

La Motte's Cough Drops;

VALUABLE MEDICINES FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS Elixir is peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. Common colds and coughs, which are occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will readily yield to its influence, removing those troublesome irritations, which act as a constant stimulant to coughing. It eases pain, and induces rest to an eminent degree. Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, bleeding of the lungs, &c. spasmodic asthma, palpitation of the heart, and consumptive affections, even in the most advanced periods of life, will find immediate relief from its remarkable power of diminishing the irritability of the system, and the velocity of the circulation, and by cleansing & healing the disordered parts. It also affords immediate relief in the whooping cough.

For sale by **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,**
 Druggist, Gettysburg.
 Feb. 18. 14

Cross-Keys Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

He has also Removed his

Livery Stable

TO THE TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. Horses kept at Livery by the week, month, or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.
 Gettysburg, Sept. 18. 14

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg; if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. 14

SWAIN'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's

Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, &c.

the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
 Gettysburg, May 20. 14